

A TRVE
and plaine declara-
tion of the horrible Treasons, pra-
ctised by William Parry the Traitor,
against the Queenes Maiestie. The maner of
his Arraignment, Conuiction and execution, toge-
ther with the copies of sundry letters of his
and others, tending to diuers purposes,
for the proofes of his Treasons,

Also an addition not impertinent
thereunto, containing a short collection
of his birth, education and course
of life.

Moreover, a few observations
gathered of his owne wordes and writings, for
the farther manifestation of his
most disloyal, deuilish and
desperate purpose.

At London by C. B.

Cum priuilegio.

A T R V E

and plaine declara-

tion of the horrible Treasons, pra-

ctised by William Barry the traitor,

against the Queenes Majesty. The manner of

his Arraignement, Condemnation and execution, toge-

ther with the copies of sundry letters of his

and others, tending to divers purposes,

for the proofe of his Treason.

Also an addition not in the former

edition, containing a short collection

of his last words, and some

of his.

Moreover, a few observations

gathered of his own words and writings, for

the further manifestation of his

most dishonest, disloyal, and

treasonable purposes.

At London by C. B.

Printed by J. G.

I

A true and plaine declaration
of the horrible Treasons practised by
William Parry against the *Queenes*
Maiestie, & of his conuiction and
execution for the same. The
second of March 1584.
according to the ac-
count of England,



P *William Parry*, being a man of very meane and base parentage, but of a most proude and insolent spirite, bearing himselfe alwaies farre aboue the measure of his fortune, after hee had long led a wastefull and dissolute life, and had committed a great outrage against one *Hugh Hare*, a gentleman of the Inner Temple, with an intent to haue murdered him in his owne Chamber, for the which he was most iustly conuicted, seeing himselfe generally condemned with all good men for the same and other his misdeemeanours, hee left his naturall Country, & gaue himselfe to trauaile into forraine partes beyonde the seas. In the course of this his trauaile, he forsooke his allegiance and duefull obedience to her Maiestie, and was reconciled, and subdured himselfe to the Pope. After which, vpon conference with certain *Resuites* and others of like qualitie, hee first conceived his most detestable Treason to kill the Queene (whose life God long preserve!) whiche hee bounde himselfe by promise, letters, and vowes, to perfourme and execute, and with this intent hee returned into Englande in Ianuarie 1583, and sithens that did practise at sundrie times to haue executed his most deuillish purpose and de-

termination: yet covering the same so much as in him lay
with a baile & pretence of great loyalty to her Maiestie.

Immediately vpon his resort into Englands, hee
sought to haue secret access to her Maiestie, pretending
to haue some matter of great importance to reueale vnto
her: which obtained, & the same so priuately in her High-
nes pallace at Whitehal, as her Maiestie had but one on-
ly Counsellor wth her at the time of his access, in a remote
place, who was so farre distant, as he could not heare his
speech. And there th^e he discouered vnto her Maiestie (but
shadowed with all craftie & traiterous skill he had) some
part of the conference & proceeding as well with the saide
Iesuites, and other ministers of the Popes, as especially
with one *Thomas Morgan* a fugitive, residing at *Paris*,
who aboue all others did perswade him to proceede in
that most deuillish attempt, (as is set downe in his volun-
tarie confession following,) bearing her Maiestie not-
withstanding in hand, that his onely intent of proceeding
so farre with the saide *Iesuites*, and the Popes ministers,
tended to no other ende, but to discouer the dangerous
practises deuised and attempted against her Maiestie by
her disloyall subiects and other malicious persons in for-
raine parts: albeit it hath since appeared most manifestly,
as well by his said Confession, as by his dealing with one
Edmond Neuil Esquire, that his onely intent of discou-
ring the same in sort as hee craftily and traiterously did,
tended to no other end, but to make the way the easier to
accomplish his most deuillish and wicked purpose.

And although any other Prince but her Maiestie (who
is lothe to put on a harde censure of those that protest to
be loyal, as *Parry* did,) would rather haue proceeded to
the punishment of a subiect that had waded so farre, as by
othe and bowe to promise the taking away of her life (as
hee to her Maiesties selfe did confesse:) yet such was
her goodnes, as in steade of punishing, she did deale so gra-
tiously with him, as she suffered him not onely to haue ac-
cesse

celle vnto her presence: but also many times to haue priuate conference with her, and did offer vnto him vpon opinion once conceiued of his fidelitie towards her, (as though his wicked pretence had bene as he protested, for her seruice) a most liberall pension.

Besides, to the ende that he might not growe hateful to the good and well affected subiectes of the Realme, (from whome he could in no sorte haue escaped with safetie of his life, if his deuillish purpose had bene reuealed) her Maestie did conceale the same, without communicating it to any creature, vntill such time as he him selfe had opened the same vnto certaine of her counsell, and that it was also discovered, that he sought to drawe the saide *Newill* to haue bene a partie in his deuillish and most wicked purpose.

A verie rare example, and such as doeth more set forth the singular goodnesse and bountie of her Maesties princely nature, then commend (if it be lawfull for a subiecte to censure his Soueraigne) her prouidence such as ought to be in a Prince and person of her Maesties wisdom and qualitie. And as the goodnesse of her Maesties nature, did hereby most manifestly shew it selfe to be rare in so extraordinarie a case, and in a matter of so great perill vnto her owne royall person: so did the malice of *Parr* most evidently appeare to be in the highest and extremest degree, who notwithstanding the saide extraordinarie grace and fauour extended towards him, did not onely perswade the saide *Newill* to be an associate in the saide wicked enterprise: but did also very vehemently (as *Newill* confesseth) importune him therein as an action lawfull, honourable, and meritorious, omitting nothing that might prouoke him to assent thereunto.

But such was the singular goodnesse of Almighty God, (who euen from her Maesties cradle by many euident arguments hath shewed him selfe her onely and especiall protectour) that he so wrought in *Newill*'s heart, as

he was moued to reueale the same vnto her Maiestie, and for that purpose made choyse of a faithfull Gentleman and of good qualitie in the Court, vnto whome vpon Monday the eight of Februarie last, he discovered at large all that had passed betweene *Parry* and him, who immediately made it knowne to her Maiestie: whereupon her Highnesse pleasure was, that *Nenill* should be examined by the Earle of *Leycester*, and *Sir Christopher Hatton*; who in the euening of the same day did examine him, and he affirmed constantly all which he had before declared to the said Gentleman.

In the meane time, her Maiestie continued her singular and most Princely magnanimitie, neither dismayd with the rarenes of the accident, nor appauled with the horroz of so villanous an enterprize, tending euen to the taking away of her most grattous life, (a matter especially obserued by the Counseller that was present at such time as *Parry* after his returne did first discouer vnto her Maiestie his wicked purpose, who found no other alteration in her countenance, then if he had imparted vnto her some matter of contentment,) which sheweth manifestly how she reposeth her confidence wholly in the defence of the Almighty. And so her Maiestie, folowing the wonted course of her singular clemencie, gaue order that *Parry* the same Monday in the euening (though not so knowne to him) should bee sent to Master Secretaries house in London, he being then there, who according vnto such direction as he receiued from her Maiestie, did let him vnderstand, that her highnes (in respect of the good will shee knewe he bare vnto the sayd *Parry*, and of the trust that *Parry* did outwardly professe to repose in Master Secretarie,) had made especiall choyse of him to deale with him in a matter that concerned her highly, and that she doubted not, but that he would discharge his duetie towards her, according vnto that extraordinary deuotion, that hee professed to beare vnto her.

And

And thereupon told him ⁵ that her Maiesty had ben aduertised
that there was somewhat intended presently against her
owne person, wherewith she thought he could not but bee
made acquainted, considering the great trust that some of
her worst affected subjects reposed in him: And that her
pleasure therefore was, that hee should declare vnto
him his knowledge therein: and whether the saide
Parry himselfe had let fall any speech vnto any person
(though with an intent only to haue discovered his dispo-
sition) that might drawe him in suspicion, as though hee
himselfe had any such wicked intent. But Parry with
great and vehement protestations denied it utterly, where-
upon Master Secretarie, the rather to induce him to deale
more plainely in a matter so important, declared vnto him,
that there was a gentlemā of qualitie euery way as good
or better then himselfe, and rather his friend then enemy,
that would auouch it to his face: yet Parry persisted stub-
bornly in his former denial & iustification of his owne in-
nocēcie, & would not in any respect yeeld that he was par-
tie or priuie to any such motiō enterpryse or intent. And be-
ing lodged ⁶ night at Master Secretaries house, the next
morning he desired earnestly to haue some further speache
with Master Secretarie: which graunted, Parry declared
to him that he had called to remembrance that hee had once
some speach with one *Neuil* a kinsman of his (so he called
him) touching a point of doctrine contained in ⁷ answere
made to the booke, entituled, The Execution of Iustice in
England, by which booke it was resolued, that it was law-
full to take away the life of a prince, in furtherance of the
Catholique religion: but he protested that they neuer had
any speach at all of any attempt intended against her Ma-
iesties person. Which deniall of his (at two sundrie times
after so much light giuen him) doeth set forth most ap-
parantly both the iustice and prouidence of God: His Iu-
stice, for that (though hee was one of a sharpe conceipt)
he had no power to take holde of this ouerture, thereby to
haue

haue auoyded the danger that *Newils* accusation might bring him into by confessing the same, as a thing proposed only to feele *Newils* minde, whome befoze hee had reported vnto Master Secretarie he found a person discontented, and therefore his confession might to very great purpose haue serued to haue cleared him selfe touching the intent: his prouidence, for that of his great mercie he would not suffer so dangerous and wicked a member to escape and to liue to her Maiesties perill.

The same day at night, *Parry* was brought to the Earle of *Leycesters* house, and there elsfoones examined befoze the sayd Earle of *Leycester*, Master *Viccheamberlaine*, & Master Secretarie: he persisted still in his deniall of all that hee was charged with. Whereupon, *Newil* being brought befoze him face to face, iustified his accusation against him. He notwithstanding would not yet peeble to confesse it, but very proudly and insolently opposed his credit against the credit of *Newil*, affirming that his *Ma* was as good as *Newills* *Pea*, and as by way of reccrimination objected the crime to *Newil* himselfe. On the other side, *Newil* did with great constancie affirme all that hee had befoze sayde, & did set downe many probable circumstances of the times, places, and maners of their sundrie conferences, and of such other accidents as had happened betweene them in the course of that action: whereupon *Parry* was then committed to the Tower, and *Newil* commanded by their honours, to set downe in writing vnder his hand, al that which befoze he had deliuered by wordes: which he did with his owne hand, as followeth.



Edmund

Edmund Neuil his declaration the x. of Februarie,
1584, subscribed with his owne hand.

William Parry the last summer, soone after
his repulse in his suite for þe Mastership
of *S. Katherines*, repalted to my lodging
in þe white Fryers, where he shewed him
selfe a person greatly discontented, and
vehemently inueighed against her Ma-
iestie, and willed me to assure my selfe, that during this
time and state, I shoulde neuer receiue contentment. But
sith, said he, I knowe you to be honourably descended, and
a man of resolution, if you will giue me assurance, either
to ioyne with me, or not to discouer me, I will deliuer vn-
to you the onely meanes to doe your selfe good. Which
when I had promised him, he appointed me to come the
next day to his house in Feuter Lane: and repairing thi-
ther accordingly, I founde him in his bed, whereupon he
commaunded his men forth, and began with me in this
order. My lord, saide he, (for so he called me) I protest
before God, that thre reasons principally doe induce me
to enter into this action which I intende to discouer vnto
you: The replanting of religion, The preferring of the
Scottish Title, and The aduancement of Iustice, won-
derfully corrupted in this Cōmon welth. And thereupon
entred into some discourses, what places were fit to be ta-
kē to giue entrāce to such forein forces as should be best
liked of for the furtherance of such enterprises as were to
be vndertaken. And with these discourses, he passed the
time vntill he went to dinner: after which, the companie
being retired, he entred into his former discourses. And
if I be not deceiued, (said he) by taking of *Quinborough*
Castell, we shall hinder the passage of the *Queenes* ships
forth of the *Riuer*. Whereunto when he sawe me vsc no
contradiction, he shooke me by the hande, Tush, saide he,
this is nothing: If men were resolute, there is an en-
terprise

terprise, as much more moment, and much easier to performe; An Acte honourable, and meritorious to God & the world. Which seeing me desirous to knowe, he was not ashamed to utter in plaine termes, to consist in killing of her Maiestie: wherein, saith he, if you will goe with me, I will loose my life, or deliuer my Countrey from her badde and tyrannous gouernment. At which speeches finding me discontented, he asked me if I had read *Doctor Allens* booke, out of which he alledged an authoritie for it. I answered, No, and that I did not beleue that authoritie. Well said he, what will you say, if I shew further authoritie then this, even from *Rome* it selfe, a plaine dispensation for the killing of her, wherein you shall finde it (as I said before) meritorious. Good cousin, said I, when you shall shewe it me, I shall thinke it very strange, when I shall see one to holde that for meritorious, which another holdeth for damnable. Well, saide *Parry*, doe me but the fauour to thinke vpon it till to morowe: and if one man be in the towne, I will not faile to shewe you the thing it selfe: and if he be not, he will be within these v. or sixe dayes, at which time if it please you to meeete me at *Chanon Rowe*, we may there receiue the Sacrament to bee true eche to other, and then I will discover vnto you both the partie, and the thing it selfe. Whereupon I praied *Parry* to thinke better vpon it, as a matter of great charge both of soule and body. I would to God, sayde *Parry*, you were as perfectly perswaded in it as I am, for then vndoubtedly you should doe God great seruice.

Not long after xiii. or x. dayes, (as I remember) *Parry* comming to visit me at my lodging in *Herns* rents in *Holborne*, as he often vsed, we walked forth into the fields, where he renewed againe his determination to kill her Maiestie, whome he saide he thought most vnworthie to liue, and that he wondered I was so scrupulous therein. She hath sought, said he, your ruine and overthrow,
why

why should e you not then seeke to reuenge it? I confesse, quoth I, that my case is harde, but yet am I not so desperate as to reuenge it vpon my selfe, which must needes be the euent of so vn honest and vnpossible an enterprise. Unpossible, said Parry, I wonder at you, for in trueth there is not any thing more easie: you are no Courtier, and therefore knowe not her customes of walking with small traine, and often in the garden very priuately, at which time my selfe may easily haue accesse vnto her, and you also when you are knowen in Courte. Upō the fact we must haue a barge ready to cary vs with speede downe the riuer, where we wil haue a shippe ready to transport vs if it be needefull: but vpon my head, wee shall neuer be followed so farre. I asked him, Howe will you escape forth of the garden? for you shall not be permitted to carie any men with you, and the gates will then be locked, neither can you carie a Dagge without suspicion. As for a Dagge, said Parry, I care not: my Dagger is enough. And as for my escaping, those that shall be with her, will be so busie about her, as I shall finde opportunitie enough to escape, if you be there ready with the Barge to receiue me. But if this seeme dangerous in respect of your reason before shewed, let it then rest till her coming to S. James, and let vs furnish our selues in the meane time with men and horse fitte for the purpose: we may eache of vs keepe eight or ten men without suspicion. And for my part, saide he, I shall finde good fellows that will followe me without suspecting mine intent. It is much, said hee, that so many resolute men may doe vpon the swaine, being well appoynted with eache his Case of Dagges: if they were an hundred wayting vpon her, they were not able to saue her, you comming of the one side, and I on the other, and discharging our Dagges vpon her, it wete unhappie if we shoulde both misse her. But if our Dagges faile, I shall bestirre me well with a sword ere she escape me. Whereunto I

saide, Good Doctour giue ouer this odious enterprise, and trouble me no moze with the hearing of that, which in heart I lothe so much. I woulde to God the enterprise were honest, that I might make known vnto thee whether I want resolution. And not long after, her Maiestie came to S. James, after which, one morning (the day certaine I remember not,) *Parry* reuiued againe his former discourse of killing her Maiestie, with great earnestnesse and importunity perswading me to ioyne therein: saying he thought me the onely man of Englande like to performe it, in respect of my balure, as he termed it.

Whereupon, I made semblance as if I had bene moze willing to heare him then before, hoping by that meanes to cause him to deliuer his minde to some other y^e might be witnes therof with me, wherein neuerthelesse I failed. After al this, on Saturday last, being the sixt of Februarie, betweene the houres of fīue and sixe in the after noone, *Parry* came to my chamber, and desired to talke with me a part, wherevpon we drew our selues to a window. And where I had tolde *Parry* before, that a learned man whō I met by chaunce in the fieldes, vnto whome I proponed the question touching her Maiestie, had answered mee that it was an enterprise most villanous and damnable, willing me to discharge my selfe of it: *Parry* then desired to knowe that learned mans name, and what was become of him, saying after a scornefull manner, No doubt he was a very wise man, and you wiser in beleeuing him: and said further, I hope you tolde him not that I had any thing from Rome. Yes in trueth, saide I. Whereunto *Parry* saide, I would you had not named me, nor spoken of any thing I had from Rome. And thereupon hee earnestly perswaded mee eftsoones to depart beyonde the seas, promising to procure me safe passage into Wales, and from thence into Britaine, whereat we ended. But I then resolved not to do so, but to discharge my conscience, and lay open this his most traiterous and abhominable inten-

intention against her Maiestie: which I reuealed in sorte
as is befoze set downe.

Edmund Neuil.

After this cōfession of *Edmund Neuil*, *William Parry*
the 11. day of Feby. last, being examined in the Tower
of London, by the Lorde *Hunsdon*, Lorde Gouvernour of
Barwicke, Sir *Christopher Hatton* knight, Vicechamber-
laine to her Maiestie, & Sir *Francis Walsingham* Knight,
p̄ncipal Secretarie to her Maiestie, did voluntarie and
without any constraint by woorde of mouth make con-
fession of his saide Treason, and after, set it downe in wry-
ting all with his owne hande in his lodging in the Tower,
and sent it to the Court the 13. of the same, by the Licu-
tenant of the Tower. The partes whereof cōcerning his
maner of doing the same, and the treasons wherewith he
was iustly charged are here set downe, word for word as
they are wrytten and signed with his owne hand & name,
the 11. of Februarie. 1584.

¶ *The voluntarie confession of Wil-*
liam Parry, in wryting all with his owne hand.

*The voluntarie confession of William Parry, Doctor of the
Lawes (now prisoner in the Tower) and accused of Treason
by Edmund Neuil Esquier, promised by him (with al faith &
humillitie) to the Queenes Maiestie, in discharge of his con-
science and duetie towards God and her.*

Before

*The Lorde Hunsdon, L. Gouvernour of Barwicke, Sir Christo-
pher Hatton knight, Vicechamberlain, Sir Francis Walsing-
ham knight, principal secretarie, the 13. of Februarie. 1584.*

Parry.



In the yeere 1570, I was sworne her
Maiesties seruant, from which time vn-
till the yere 1580. I serued, honoured,
& loued her with as great readinesse, de-
uotion & assurance as any poore subiect
in England. In the end of that yere, and
vntill

untill Midsummer 1582. I had some trouble for the hurting of a Gentleman of the Temple. In which action I was so disgraced and oppressed by two great men (to whome I haue of late beene beholden) that I neuer had contented thought since. There began my misfortune, & here followeth my wofull fall.

In Iulie after, I laboured for licence to trauaile for three yeeres, which (vpon some consideration) was easily obtained. And so in August, I went ouer with doubtfull minde of returne, for that being suspected in religion, and not hauing receiued the Communion in 22. yeeres, I began to mistrust my aduancement in England. In September I came to Paris, where I was reconciled to the Church, and aduised to liue without scandale, the rather for that it was mistrusted by the English Catholiques, that I had intelligence with the greatest counsellour of Englande. I stayed not long there, but remooued to Lyons (a place of great traffique) where, because it was the ordinarie passage of our nation to and fro betweene Paris and Rome, I was also suspected.

To put all men out of doubt of me, and for some other cause, I went to Millaine, from whence as a place of some daunger (though I founde fauour there) after I had cleared my conscience, and iustified my selfe in religion before y^e Inquisitour, I wēt to Venice. There I came acquainted with father *Benedicto Palmio*, a graue & a learned Iesuite. By conference with him of the hard state of the Catholiques in England, and by reading of the Booke *De persecutione Anglicana*, and other discourses of like argument, I conceiued a possible meane to relieue the afflicted state of our Catholiques, if the same might be well warranted in religion and conscience by the Pope, or some learned diuines. I asked his opinion, hee made it cleare, commended my deuotion, comforted mee in it, and after a while made me knownen to the *Nuntio Campeggio*, there resident for his holinesse. By his meanes I wrote

wrote to the Pope, presented the seruice, and sued for a Pasport to goe to Rome, & to returne safely into France. Answer came from Cardinal Como, that I might come, and should be welcome. I misliked the warrant, sued for a better, which I was promised: but it came not before my departure to Lyons, where I promised to stay some time for it. And being in deede desirous to goe to Rome, and lothe to goe without countenance, I desired *Christoforo de Salazar*, Secretarie to the king Catholique in Venice, who had some vnderstanding by conference, of my deuotion to the afflicted Catholiques at home and abroad, to commend me to the Duke *di Noua terra*, Gouvernour of Millan, and to the Countie of *Olinaris Embi*, then resident for the king his master in Rome: which he promised to do effectually for the one, and did for the other. And so I took my iourney towards Lyons, whither came for me an ample Pasport (but somewhat too late,) that I might come and goe *in verbo pontificis per omnes iurisdictiones ecclesiasticas, absque impedimento*. I acquainted some good fathers there, of my necessitie to depart towards Paris by promise, and praied their aduises vpon diuers poyntes, wherein I was well satisfied. And so assuring them that his holinesse should heare from me shortly, it was undertaken, that I should be excused for that time.

In October I came to Paris, where (vppon better opinion conceiued of mee amongst my Catholike countrymen) I founde my credit wel settled, and such as mistrusted me before, readie to trust and embrace me. And being one day at the chamber of *Thomas Morgan* a Catholike Gentleman (greatly beloued and trusted on that side) amongst other gentlemen, talking (but in very good sort) of Englande, I was desired by *Morgan* to goe vp with him to another chamber, where he brake with me, and told mee that it was hoped and looked for, that I should doe some seruice for God and his Church. I answered him I would

would do it, if it were to kill the greatest subiect in England: whome I named, and in trueth then hated. No no, said he, let him liue to his greater fal & ruine of his house:

2 It is the Queene I meane. I had him as I wished, and tolde him it were soone done, if it might be lawfully done, and warranted in the opinion of some learned diuines. And so the doubt once resolued (though as you haue heard I was before reasonably well satisfied) I vowed to vndertake the enterprise, for the restitution of England to the auncient obedience of the Sea Apostolique. Diuers diuines were named. Doctor *Alleine* I desired, *Persons* I refused. And by chance came *Haister Watter* a learned Priest, with whō I conferred, and was ouerruled.

3 For he plainly pronounced (the case only altered in name) that it was vtterly vnlawfull: with whō many English priestes did agree as I haue heard, if it be not altered since the booke made in answere of The executiō of the English Iustice was published, which I must cōfesse hath taken hard hold in me, and (I feare me) wil do in others, if it be not preuēted by more gracious handling of the quiet & obedient Catholique subiects, whereof there is good and greater store in Englā, then this age wil extinguish. Well, notwithstanding all these doubts, I was gone so farre by letters and conference in Italie, that I coulde not goe backe, but promised faithfully to performe the enterprise, if his holinesse vpon my offer and letters would allowe it, and grant me full remission of my sinnes. 4 I wrote my letters the first of Ianuarie 1584. by their computation, tooke aduise vpon them in confession of Father *Aniball* & *Codreto* a learned Iesuite in Paris, was louingly embraced, commended, confessed, and communicated at the Iesuites at one altar with the Cardinales of Vandosmi, and Narbone, whereof I prayed certificate, and enclosed the same in my letter to his holinesse, to leade him the rather to absolue me, which I required by my letters, in consideration of so great an enterprise vndertaken without promise

promise or reward. 5 I went with *Morgan* to the Nun-
 tio *Ragazzoni*, to whome I read the letter and certi-
 ficate enclosed, sealed it, and left it with him to send
 to Rome: hee promised great care of it, and to pro-
 cure answer: And solouingly imbraced me, wished mee
 good speede, and promised that I should be remembred
 at y altar. 6 After this I desired *Morgan*, that some special
 man might be made priue to this matter, lest hee dying,
 and I miscarying in the execution, and my entent neuer
 truely discovered, it might sticke for an euerlasting spot in
 my race. Diuers were named, but none agreed vpon for
 feare of bewraying. 7 This being done, *Morgan* assured
 me, y shortly after my departure, the *L. Fernehurst* (then in
 Paris) should goe into Scotland, and bee readie vpon the
 first newes of the Queenes fal, to enter into England with
 20. or 30000. men to defend the Queene of Scotland,
 (whome, and the king her sonne, I doe in my conscience
 acquite of any priuitie, liking, or consent to this, or any o-
 ther bad action, for any thing that euer I did knowe.) I
 shortly departed for Englād, & arriued at Rie in Ianuarie
 1583. from whence I wrote to the Court, aduertised
 some, that I had a special seruice to discover to y Queens
 Maiestie, 8 which I did more to prepare accesse & credit,
 then for any care I had of her person, though I were ful-
 ly resolved neuer to touch her (notwithstanding any war-
 rant) if by any deuise, perswasion, or policie shee might bee
 wrought to deale moze graciouly with the Catholiques
 then she doeth, or by our manner of proceeding in parliamēt
 meaneth to doe, for any thing yet seene. I came to the
 Court, (thē at Whitehal,) praied audience, had it at large,
 and very priuately discovered to her Maiestie this conspi-
 racie, much to this effect, though couered with all the skil
 I had: she tooke it doubtfully, I departed with feare. And
 amongst other things, I cannot forget her Maiesties graci-
 ous speech then vttered touching the Catholiques, which
 of late, after a sort I auowed in parliament: she said to mee

that neuer a Catholique should be troubled for religion or supremacie, so long as they liued like good subiects. Whereby I mistrusted that her Maiestie is borne in hande, that none is troubled for the one or the other. It may be truly said that it is better then it hath bene, though it be not yet as it should be.

In March last, while I was at Greenwich (as I remember) suing for S. Katherines, came letters to mee from Cardinall *Como*, dated at Rome the last of Ianuarie before, whereby I found the enterprise commended, and allowed, and my selfe absolued (in his holines name) of all my sinnes, and willed to go forward in the name of God. That letter I shewed to some in Court, who imparted it to the Queene: what it wrought, or may worke in her Maiestie, God knoweth: only this I know, 9 y it confirmed my resolution to kill her, and made it cleare in my conscience, that it was lawfull and meritorious. And yet was I determined neuer to doe it, if either pollicie, practise, persuation, or motion in parliament could preuaile. I feared to be tempted, & therefore alwayes when I came neere her, I left my dagger at home. 10 When I looked vpon her Maiestie, and remembred her many excellencies, I was greatly troubled: And yet I sawe no remedie, for my vowes were in heauen, my letters and promises in earth, and the case of y Catholique recusants, and others little bettered. Some times I said to my selfe, Why should I care for her: what hath shee done for me: haue I not spent 10000. markes since I knew her seruice, and neuer had penie by her: It may be said, she gaue me my life. But I say (as my case stood) it had bene tyranny to take it: And I feare me it is litle lesse yet. If it please her graciously to looke into my discontentments, I would to Iesus Christ she had it, for I am weary of it. And now to come to an end of this tragical discourse: In Iuly I left y Court, utterly reiected, discontented, and as her Maiestie might perceiue by my passionate letters, carelesse of my selfe. I came

came to London: Doctor *Alleins* booke was sent me out of *Fraunce*: 11 it redoubled my former conceites: Euery word in it was a warrant to a prepared mind: It taught that Kings may be excommunicated, deprived, & violently handled: It proueth that al warres ciuill or forraine vnder taken for Religion, is honourable. Her Maiestie may do wel to reade it, & to be out of doubt (if things be not amended) that it is a warning, & a doctrine ful dangerous. This is the booke I shewed, in some places read, and lent to my cousin *Nenil* (the accuser) who came often to mine house, put his finger in my dish, his hande in my purse, and the night wherein he accused me, was wrapped in my gowne, sixe moneths at least after wee had entred into this conspiracie: In which space her Maiestie, and 10. Princes in seuerall prouinces might haue bene killed. God blesse her Maiestie from him: for before Almighty God I ioy and am glad in my soule, that it was his hap to discover me in time, though there were no danger neere.

And now to the maner of our meetings. He came to me in the beginning of August, and spake to me in this or like soyte. Cousin, let vs doe somewhat, sithens we can haue nothing. I offered to ioyne with him, and gladly heard him, hoping because I knewe him to be a Catholique, that he woulde hit vpon that I had in my head: but it fell not out so. He thought the deliuerie of the Queene of *Scotlande* easie, presuming vpon his credit and kinred in the North: I thought it daungerous to her, and impossible to men of our fortunes: He fell from that to the taking of *Barwicke*: I spake of *Quinborough* and the *Mauie*, rather to entertaine him with discourse, then that I cared for those motions, my head being full of a greater matter: 12 I told him that I had another maner of enterprise, more honourable and profitable to vs, and the Catholiques common wealth, then all these, if he woulde ioyne in it with me, as he presently vowed to do: He pressed to knowe it, I willed him to steepe vpon the

motion: He did so, (and belike ouertaken) came to me the next morning to my lodging in London, offered to ioyne with me, and tooke his othe vpon a Bible, to conceale and constantly to pursue the enterprise for the aduancement of religion, which I also did, and meant to perfourme: the killing of the Queene was the matter.

The maner and place, to be on horsebacke, with eight or tenne horses, when thee shoulde ryde abroade about *S. James*, or some other like place. It was once thought fit in a Garden, & that the escape woulde be easiest by water into *Shepey*, or some other part: but wee resolved vpon the first.

This continued as agreed vpon many moneths, untill he heard of the death of *Westmerland*, whose land and dignitie (wherof he assured himselfe) bread belike this conscience in him to discouer a Treason in Februarie, contriued and agreed vpon in August. If it cost him not an ambitious head at last, let him neuer trust me. He brought a tall gentleman (whom he commended for an excellent *Histori-lier*) to me to *Chanon Rowe*, to make one in the matche: but I refused to deale with him, being loth to laye my head vpon so many hands.

Master Neuil hath (I thinke) forgotten, that hee did sweare to me at diuers times, that all thaduancement she coulde giue, shoulde serue but for her scourge, if euer time and occasion shoulde serue: And that though hee woulde not lay hand vpon her in a corner, his hart serued him to strike off her head in the fildre. *Rowe* leauing him to himselfe, this much (to make an ende) I must confesse of my self, I did meane to trie what might be done in *Parliament*, to doe my best to hinder all hard courses, to haue prayed hearing of the *Queenes Maiestie*, to moue her (if I coulde) to take compassion vpon her *Catholique* subiectes, and when all had fayled, to doe as I entended. If her *Maiestie* by this course would haue eased the, though she had neuer preferred me, I had with all comfort and
patience

patience bozne it: 13 but if she had preferred me without
ease or care of them, the enterprise had held.

Parry.

God preserve the Queene, and encline her mercifull
heart to forgiue me this desperate purpose, and to
take my head (with all my heart) for her better satis-
faction.

After which, for the better manifesting of his Treason, on the xiiii. of Februarie last, there was a letter
written by him to her Maiestie, very voluntarily, al of his
owne hand, without any motion made to him. The tenor
whereof, for that which concerneth these his traiterous
dealings, is as followeth. Febru. 14.

A Letter written by Parry to her Maiestie.

Your Maiestie may see by my voluntarie
confession, the dangerous frutes of a dis-
contented minde: and howe constantly I
pursued my first conceived purpose in Ve-
nice, for the reliefe of the afflicted Catho-
liques, continued it in Lions, and resolved
in Paris, to put it in aduventure, for the restitution of Eng-
land, to the auncient obedience of the Sea Apostolique. You
may see withall howe it is commended, allowed, and warran-
ted in conscience, diuinitie, and pollicie, by the Pope and some
great Diuines: though it be true or likely, that most of our
English Diuines (lesse practised in matters of this weight)
doe utterly mislike and condemne it.

C iii.

The

The enterprise is preuented, and conspiracie discovered, by an honorable Gentleman my kinsman, and late familiar friend, Master Edmund Neuill, priuie and by solemne othe (taken vpon the Bible) partie to the matter, whereof I am hardly glad, but nowe sorie (in my very soule) that euer I conceiued or intended it, howe commendable or meritorious so euer I thought it. God thanke him, and forgine me, who would not nowe (before God) attempt it (if I had libertie and oportunitie to doe it) to gaine your kingdome. I beseeche Christ that my death and example may aswell satisfie your Maiestie, and the worlde, as it shall glad and content me.

The Queene of Scotland is your prisoner, let her be honorably entreated, but yet surely garded.

The French King is French, you knowe it well ynough, you will finde him occupied when he should doe you good, he will not loose a Pilgrimage to saue you a crowne. I haue no more to say at this time, but that with my hart and soule, I doe now honor and loue you, am inwardly sorie for mine offence, and ready to make you amends by my death and patience. Discharge me A culpa, but not A pœna, good Ladie. And so farewell, most gracious, and the best natured and qualified Queene, that euer liued in England. From the Towre, the 14. of Februarie. 1584. W. Parry.

Febru. 18.

After which, to wit, the xviij. of February last past, Parry, in further acknowledging his wicked and intended Treasons, wrote a letter all of his owne hande in like voluntarie maner to the Lozde Treasurer of England, and the Earle of Leicester, Lord Steward of her Maiesties house, the Tenor whereof is as followeth.

William

William Parrys Letter to the Lord Treasourer, and the Earle of Leycester.

MY Lordes, nowe that the conspiracie is discovered, the fault confessed, my conscience cleared, and minde prepared patiently to suffer the paines due for so heinous a crime: I hope it shall not offende you, if crying Miserere with the poore Publicane, I leaue to despaire with cursed Caine. My case is rare and strange, and for any thing I can remember, singular: a naturall subiect solemnely to vowe the death of his naturall Queene, (so borne, so knowen, and so taken by all men) for the reliefe of the afflicted Catholiques, and restitution of religion. The matter first conceived in Venice, the seruice, (in generall wordes) presented to the Pope, continued and undertaken in Paris, and lastly commended, and warranted by his holinesse, digested & resolved in England, if it had not bene preuented by accusation, or by her Maiesties greater lenitie and more gracious vsage of her Catholique subiectes. This is my first and last offence conceived against my Prince or Countrey, and doeth (I cannot denie) conteyne all other faults whatsoeuer. It is nowe to be punished by death, or most graciously (beyonde all common expectation) to be pardoned. Death I doe confesse to haue deserued: life I doe (with all humilitie) craue, if it may stand with the Queenes honour, and policie of the time. To leaue so great a treason unpunished, were strange: To drawe it by my death in example, were dangerous: A sworne seruāt to take vpon him such an enterprise vpon such a ground, and by such a warrant, hath not bin seene in England: To indict him, arraigne him, bring him to the Scaffolde, and to publish his offence, can doe no good: To hope that he hath more to discover then is confessed, or that at his execution he will vsay any thing he hath written, is in vaine:

vaine : To conclude, that it is impossible for him in time to make some part of amēdes, were very hard, & against former experiences. The question then is, whether it be better to kill him, or (least the matter be mistake) upon hope of his amendment to pardon him. For mine own opinion (though partial) I will deliuer you my conscience. The case is good Queene Elizabeths, the offence is committed against her sacred person, and she may (of her mercie) pardon it without preiudice to any. Then this I say, in fewe wordes, as a man more desirous to discharge his troubled conscience, then to liue. Pardon poore Parry, and relieue him : for life without liuing is not fit for him. If this may not be, or be thought dangerous, or dishonourable to the Queenes Maiestie (as by your fauours, I thinke it full of honour and mercie) then I beseeche your Lordships (and no other) once to heare me before I be indicted, and afterwards (if I must dye) humbly to intreate the Queenes Maiestie to hasten my tryall and execution, which I pray God (with all my heart) may prooue as honourable to her, as I hope it shall be happie to me, who will, while I liue, (as I haue done alwayes) pray to Iesus Christ for her Maiesties long and prosperous reigne. From the Towre the 18. of Februarie. 1584. W. Parry.

AND where in this meane time Sir Frauncis Walsingham Secretarie to her Maiestie, had dealt with one William Creichton, a Scot for his birth, and a Iesuite by his profession, now prisoner also in the Tower, for that he was apprehended with diuers Plots for inuasions of this Realme, to vnderstand of him, if the sayde Parry had euer dealt with him in the parties beyonde the Seas touching that question, whether it were lawfull to kill her Maiestie, or not: the which at that time the sayd Creichton called not to his remembrance : yet after vpon better calling it to minde, vpon the xx. day of February last past, he wrote to Master Secretarie Walsingham thereof voluntary, all of his owne hand, to the effect following.

William

W. Creichtons letter. Febr. 20.



Ight honourable Sir, when your Honour demaunded mee if *M. Parry* did aske mee, If it was leason to kill the Queene, in deede and veritie, then I had no remembrance at all therof. But since, thinking on the matter, I haue called to minde the whole fashion of his dealing with me, and some of his Arguments: for hee dealt very craftily with mee, I dare not say maliciously. For I did in no waies thinke of any such deseine of his, or of any other, and did answere him simplie after my conscience and knowledge to the veritie of the question, For after that I had answered him twise before, *Quod omnino non liceret*, hee returned late at Euen by reason I was to depart early in the next morning towarde *Chamberie* in *Sauoye* where I did remaine, and beeing returned out of the Closse within one of the classes of the Colledge, hee proponed to me of new the matter, with his reasons and arguments. First he alledged the ytilitie of the deed for deliuering of so many Catholiques out of miserie, and restitution of the Catholique religion. I answered, that the Scripture aunswereth thereto, saying, *Non sunt facienda mala, ut veniant bona*. So that for no good, howe great that euer it be, may be wrought any euill, howe little that euer it be. Hee replyed that it was not euill to take away so great euill, and induce so great good. I answered, That all good is not to be done, but that onely, *Quod bene & legitime fieri potest*. And therefore, *Dixi, Deus magis amare aduerbia quam nomina. Quia in actibus magis ei placent bene & legitime, quam bonum. Ita ut nullum bonum liceat facere, nisi bene & legitime fieri possit. Quod in hoc casu fieri non potest*. Yet saide he, that seuerall learned men were of the opinion, *Quod liceret*, I answered, that they

Dj,

men

men perhappes were of the opinion, that for the safetie of many in soule and bodie, they would permit a particular to his daunger, and to the occult iudgement of God: Or perhappes saide so, mooued rather by some compassion and cōmiseration of the miserable estate of the Catholiques, not for any such doctrine that they did finde in their bookes. For it is certain, that such a thing is not licit to a particular, without speciall reuelation diuine, which exceedeth our learning and doctrine. And so he departed from me.

Out of the prison in the Tower, the xx, of Februarie,

Your Honours poore seruitour in
Christ Iesu.

Wil. Creighton prisoner.

Februa, 20.

AND where also the same *Parry* was on the same xx. day of Februarie examined by *Sir Frauncis Walsingham* knight, what was become of the letter contained in his confession to be written vnto him by the *Cardinall de Como*, he then answered, that it was consumed and burnt: and yet after, the next day folowing, being more vehemently byged vpon that point in examination (because it was knowne that it was not burnt) he confessed where he had left it in the *Towne*: whereupon, by *Parrys* direction it was sent for where it had bene lapped by together with other frivolous papers, and written vpon the one side of it, The last will of *William Parry*, the which letter was in the *Italian* tongue as hereafter followeth, with the same in *English* accordingly translated.

Februa, 21.

Amon

A mon Signore, Mon signor

Guglielmo Parri.



On Signore la Santita di N. S. ha veduto le lettere di V. S. del primo con la fede inclusa, & non può se non laudare la buona dispositione & resolutione che scrue di tenere verso il seruizio & beneficio publico, nel che la Santita sua lefforta di persuenare, con farne riuscire li effetti che V. S. promette: Et accioche tanto maggiormente V. S. sia aintata da quel buon spirito che l'ha mosso, le cōcede sua Beneditione, plenaria Indulgenza & remissione di tutti li peccati, secondo che V. S. ha chiesto, assicurandosì che oltre il merito, che n'hauera in cielo, vuole anco sua Santita constituirsi debitore a riconoscere li meriti di V. S. in ogni miglior modo che potrà, & cio tanto piu, quanto che V. S. usa maggior modestia in non pretendere niente. Metta dunq, ad effetto li suoi santi & honorati pensieri, & attenda a star sano. Che per fine io me le offero di core, & le desidero ogni buono & felice successo. Di Roma a. xxx. di Gennaro. M. D. Lxxxiiij.

Al piacer di V. S.

N. Cardinale di Como.

Al Sig. Guglielmo Parri.

Cardinall de Comos letter to

Wil. Parry, 30. Ianu. 1584. by

accompt of Rome.



On signor, the Holines of our Lord hath seene the letter of your Signorie of the first with the assurance included, and cannot but commend the good disposition and resolution which you write to holde towards the seruice and benefite publique

D,ii,

wherein

wherein his Holines doeth exhort you to perseuere, with causing to bring foorth the effects which your Signorie promiseth. And to the ende you may bee so much the more holpen by that good spirit which hath mooued you thereunto, his Blessednes doeth graunt to you plenarie indulgence and remission of all your sinnes, according to your request. Assuring you, that besides the merite that you shall receiue therefore in heauen, his holynesse will further make himselfe debtour to reknowlege the deseruings of your Signorie in the best maner that he can. And that so much the more, in that your Signorie vseth the greater modestie in not pretending any thing. Put therefore to effect your holy and honourable thoughts, and attend your health. And to conclude, I offer my selfe vnto you heartily, and do desire all good and happie successe. From Rome the xxx. of Ianuarie 1584.

At the pleasure of your Signorie,

N. Card, of Como,

Febr, 22.

Vpon al which former accusation, declaration, confessions & proofes, vpon Sunday the xxii. day of February last past, at Westminster Hall, before Sir Christopher Wray knight, chiefe Justice of England, Sir Gilbert Gerrard knight, Master of the Rolles, Sir Edmund Anderson knight, Chiefe Justice of y common plees, Sir Roger Manwood knight, Chiefe Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Gandy knight, one of the Iustices of y plees before her Maiestie to be holden, and Wil. Perriam, one of the Iustices of the common plees, by vertue of her Maiesties Commission to them & others in that behalf directed: the same Parry was indicted of high Treason, for intending and practising the death and destruction of her Maiestie, whom God long prosper, & preserve frō all such wicked attempts. The tenor of which indictment, appeareth more particularly in the course of his Arraignment following.

The

The maner of the Arraignement of *William Parry* the xxv. of Februarie, 1584. at Westminster, in the place where the courte commonly called the Kings Bench, is vsually kept by vertue of her Maiesties Commission of Oyer & Terminer, before *Henrie L. Hunsdon* gouernour of Barwicke, *Sir Francis Knolles* Knight, Treasurer of the Queenes Maiesties housholde, *Sir James Croft* Knight, Comptroller of the same houshold, *Sir Christopher Hatton* Knight, Vicechamberlaine to her Maiestie, *Sir Christopher Wray* Knight, Chiefe Iustice of Englande, *Sir Gilberte Gerrard* Knight, master of the Rolles, *Sir Edmund Anderson* Knight, chiefe Iustice of the Common Plees, *Sir Roger Manwood* Knight, chiefe Barron of the Eschequer, and *Sir Thomas Hennage* Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber.



First, three Proclamations for silence were made according to the vsuall course in such cases. Then the Lieutenant was commaunded to returne his precept, which did so, and brought the prysoner to the Barre, to whom *Miles Sandes* Esquire, Clerke of the Crowne sayde, *William*

Parrie, hold vp thy hand, and he did so. Then said y^e Clerke of the crowne, Thou art here indicted by the othes of xii. good and lawfull men of the Countie of Middlesex, before *Sir Christopher Wray* Knight, and others which tooke the Indictment by the name of *William Parry* late of London Gentleman, otherwise called *William Parry*, late of London Doctor of the lawe, for y^e thou as a false traitor against the most noble and Christian Prince, Queene Elizabeth thy most gracious Soueraigne and liege Ladye, not hauing the feare of God before thine eyes, nor regarding thy due allegiance, but being seduced by the in-

The Indictment.

D.iii.

stigation

fligation of the deuill, and intending to withdraue and
 extinguish the heartie loue and due obedience, which true
 and faithfull Subiectes shoulde beare vnto the same our
 Soueraigne Ladie, diddest at Westminster in the Countie
 of Middlesex on the first day of Februarie, in the xxvi.
 yeere of her Highnesse raigne, and at diuers other times
 and places in the same Countie, maliciously, and trayte-
 rously conspire and compasse, not onely to depriue and de-
 pose the same our Soueraigne Ladie of her Royall es-
 tate, title and dignitie, but also to bring her highnesse to
 death and finall destruction, and sedition in the Realme
 to make, and the gouernement thereof to subuert, and the
 sincere religion of God established in her highnesse domi-
 nions to alter & subuert. And that, whereas thou *William
 Parry*, by thy letters sent vnto *Gregorie* Bishoppe of
 Rome, diddest signifie vnto the same Bishoppe thy pur-
 poses and intentions aforesayde, and thereby diddest pray
 and require the same Bishoppe to giue thee absolution,
 that thou afterwards, that is to say, the last day of March
 in the xxvi. yeere aforesayde, diddest trayterously receiue
 letters fro one called *Cardinall de Como*, directed vnto thee
William Parry, whereby the same Cardinall did signifie
 vnto thee, that the Bishoppe of Rome had perused thy
 letters, and allowed of thine intent, and that to that ende
 hee had absolued thee of all thy sinnes, and by the same
 letter did animate and stirre thee to proceede with thine
 enterprise, and that therupon, thou, the last day of August
 in the xxvi. yeere aforesayde, at Saint Giles in the fieldes,
 in y^e same Countie of Middlesex, diddest trayterously con-
 ferre with one *Edmunde Nevill* Esquire, vttering to him
 all thy wicked and trayterous deuises, and then and there
 diddest moue him to assist thee therein, & to ioyne with thee
 in those wicked treasons aforesayd, against y^e peace of our
 sayd Soueraigne Ladie the Queene, her Crowne & dig-
 nity: What sayest thou *William Parry*, art thou guilty of
 these treasons whereof thou standest here indicted, or not
 guiltie?

guiltie:

Then *Parry* sayde, Before I pleade not guiltie, or confesse my selfe guiltie, I pray you giue me leaue to speake a fewe words: and with humbling himselfe, began in this maner. God saue *Queene Elizabeth*, and God sende mee grace to discharge my duetie to her, and to send you home in charitie. But touching the matters that I am indicted of, some were in one place, and some in another, and done so secretly, as none can see into them, except þ they had eyes like vnto God, wherefore I will not lay my blood vpon the *Jurie*, but doe minde to confesse the indictment. It containeth but the parts that haue bene openly redde, I pray you tel me: Whereunto it was answered, that the *Indictment* contained the partes he had heard redde, and no other: whereupon the *Clarke* of the *Crowne* saide vnto *Parry*, *Parry*, thou must answer directly to the indictment, whether thou be guiltie or not.

Parrys answer
to the indict-
ment.

Then sayde *Parry*, I doe confesse that I am guiltie of al that is therein cōtained: And further too, I desire not life, but desire to die. Vnto which the *clarke* of þ *Crowne* sayd, If you confesse it, you must confesse it in maner and fourme as it is comprised in the *Indictment*. Whereunto he sayd, I doe confesse it in maner and fourme as the same is set downe, and all the circumstances thereof. Then the confession being recorded, the *Queenes* learned counsel being readie to pray iudgement vpon the same confession, *Master Vicechamberlaine* sayde, These matters contained in this indictment, and confessed by this man, are of great importance: they touch the person of the *Queenes* most excellent *Maiestie* in the highest degree, the very state and weldoing of the whole common wealth, and the trueth of Gods worde established in these her *Maiesties* dominions, and the open demonstration of that capital enuie of the man of Rome, that hath set him selfe against God and all godlinesse, all good *Princes* and good gouernment, and against good men. Wherefore, I pray

Parrie confes-
seth that he is
guilty of all
things contey-
ned in the indict-
ment.

D. liii.

you,

you, for the satisfaction of this great multitude, let the whole matter appeare, that euery one may see that the matter of it selfe is as bad as y^e indictment purporteth, & as he hath confessed. Wherto in respect y^e the Iustice of y^e Realme hath bin of late very impudently flattered, al yeelded as a thing necessarie to satisfie the world in particular, of y^e which was but summarily comprised in y^e indictment, though in the lawe, his confession serued sufficiently to haue proceeded thereupon vnto iudgement. Whereupon the Lordes and others the Commissioners, her Maiesties learned Counsel, and Parry him self agreed, that Parrys confession (taken the xi. and xiii. of Februarie 1584. before the Lord of *Hunsdon*, master Vicechamberlaine, and master Secretarie,) and Cardinall *de Como* his letters, and Parrys letters to the Lorde Treasourer and Lorde Steward, should be openly read.

And Parry, for the better satisfying of the people and standers by, offered to reade them him selfe: but being tolde that the order was, the Clerke of the Crowne should reade them, it was so resolved of all partes. And then master Vicechamberlaine caused to be shewed to Parry his sayde confession, the Cardinals letter, and his owne letter aforesayde, which after hee had particularly viewed euery leafe thereof, he confessed, and sayde openly they were the same.

Then sayde master Vicechamberlaine, Before we proceede to shewe what he hath confessed, what say you, sayd he to Parry, is that which you haue confessed here true; and did you confesse it freely and willingly of your selfe, or was then any extort meanes vsed to drawe it from you?

Surely sayde Parry, I made that confession freely without any constraint, and that is all true, and more too; for there is no treason that hath bene liethen the first yeere of the Queene any way touching religion, sauing receipt of *Agnes*, and perswading of others, wherein I haue not

not much dealt, but I haue offended in it, And I haue also deliuered mine opinion in wryting, who ought to bee successor to the crowne, which he sayde to be treason also.

Then his confession of the eleuenth and thirteenth of Februarie, all of his owne hand wryting, & befoze particularly sette downe, was openly, and distinctly red by the Clarke of the crowne. And y^e done, y^e Cardinall *di Como* his letter in Italian was deliuered vnto *Parrys* hande, by the direction of Master Uicechamberlayne, which *Parry* there perused, and openly affirmed to bee wholly of y^e Cardinals owne hand wryting, and the seale to bee his owne also, and to bee with a Cardinals hat on it: And himselfe did openly read it in Italian, as befoze is set downe. And the wordes bearing sence as it were wrytten to a Bishop or to a man of such degree, it was demaunded of him by Master Uicechamberlayne, whether he had not taken the degree of a Bishopper: He said, Noe But said at first, those termes were proper to the degree hee had taken: and after saide that the Cardinall did bouchsafe as of a fauour to wryte so to him. Then the coppie of that letter in English as befoze is also set downe, was in like maner openly red by the Clarke of the Crowne, which *Parry* then acknowledged to be truely translated.

And thereupon was shewed vnto *Parry* his letter of xviij. of Februarie, wrytten to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Steward: which he confessed to bee all of his owne hand wryting and was as befoze is set downe.

These matters being redde openly for manifestation of the matter, *Parry* prayed leaue to speake: whereto Master Uicechamberlayne sayde, If you will say any thing for the better opening to the world of those your soule & horrible facts, speake on: but if you meane to make any excuse of that which you haue confessed, which els would haue bene end vs stand proued against you, for my part, I will not sit to heare you.

Then her Maiesties Attourney general stood by & said,

E.i.

It

Parrys confession of his treasons was red by his owne assent.

A letter of Cardinall *di Como* to *Parry*, also red.

Parrys letter of the 18. of Febr., to the L. Treasr. and the Earle of Leycester red.

The Queenes
Attourney re-
quireth iudge-
ment.

It appeareth before you my Lords, þ this man hath bene indicted & arraigned of severall most haynous and horrible treasons, and hath confessed them, which is before you of recorde: wherefore there resteth no more to be done, but for the Court to giue iudgement accordingly, which here I require in the behalfe of the Queenes Maiestie.

Then said Parry, I pray you heare me for discharging of my conscience. I will not goe about to excuse my selfe, nor to seeke to save my life, I care not for it, you haue my confession of recorde, that is enough for my life: And I meane to utter more, for which I were worthe to die. And sayde, I pray you heere mee, in that I am to speake to discharge my conscience.

Then said Master Uicerchamberlayne, Parry, then doe thy duetie according to conscience, and utter all that thou canst say concerning those thy most wicked facts.

Then said Parry, My cause is rare, singular & vnnaturall, conceived at Venice, presented in generall wordes to the Pope, undertaken at Paris, commended & allowed of by his Holines, and was to haue bene executed in England, if it had not bene preuented. Yea, I haue committed many treasons, for I haue committed treason in being reconciled, and treason in taking absolution. There hath bene no Treason sithens the first yeere of the Queenes reigne touching religion, but that I am guiltie of (except for receiuing of *Agnus Dei*, and perswading as I haue said:) And yet neuer intended to kil Queene Elizabeth, I appeale to her owne knowledge and to my Lorde Treasurers and Master Secretaries.

Then said my Lord Hunsdon, Hast thou acknowledged it so often, and so plainly in writing under thy hande, and heere of recorde: and now, when thou shouldest haue thy iudgement according to that which thou hast confessed thy selfe guiltie of, wilt thou goe backe againe, and deny the effect of all? Howe can we beleue that thou now sayest:

Then

Parry had for his credit aforetime said very secretly, that he had bene solicited beyond the seas to commit the fact, but he would not do it, wherewith he craftily abused both the Queenes Maiesty, & those two Counsellors whereof he now would helpe himselfe with these false speeches against most manifest proofes.

Then said Master Vicechamberlaine, This is absurd. Thou hast not onely confessed generally, that thou wert guilty according to the indictment, which summarily, and yet in expresse wordes doeth conteyne that thou haddest trayterously compassed & intended the death and destruction of her Maiestie: but thou also saydest particularly that thou wert guilty of every of the Treasons contained therein, wherof the same was one in playne and expresse letter set downe, and red vnto thee. Yea, thou saydest that thou wert guilty of moe Treasons too besides these. And diddest thou not upon thy examination voluntarily confesse, howe thou wast moued first thereunto by mislike of thy state after thy departure out of the Realme, And that thou diddest mislike her Maiestie for that shee had done nothing for thee, howe by wicked Papistes and Popish bookes, thou wert perswaded that it was lawfull to kill her Maiestie, howe thou wert by reconciliation become one of that wicked sort, that helde her Maiestie for neither lawfull Queene, nor Christian, And y it was meritorious to kill her: And diddest thou not signifie that thy purpose to the Pope by letters, and receiuedst letters from the Cardinall, howe he allowed of thyne intent, & excited thee to perfourme it, and thereupon diddest receiue absolution: And diddest thou not conceyue it, promise it, vow it, sweare it, and receyue the Sacrament that thou wouldest doe it: And diddest not thou thereupon affirme, that thy vowes were in heauen, and thy letters and promyses on earth to bynde thee to doe it: And that whatsoeuer her Maiestie would haue done for thee, coulde not haue remoued thee from that intention or purpose, vnlesse she would haue desisted from dealing as shee hath done with the Catholiques, as thou callest them: All this thou hast plainly confessed: and I protest before this great assembly, thou hast confessed it more playnely and in better sort, then my memory will serue me to vtter: And sayest thou now, that thou neuer mentest it:

M. Vicechamberlaines speeches, prouing manifestly Parris traiterous intentions.

Al sayde *Parry*, your honours knowe, howe my Confession vpon myne examination was extorted.

Then both the Lord *Hunsdon* and Master *Nicechamberlayne* affirmed, that there was no torture or threating wordes offered him.

But *Parry* then sayde, that they tolde him, that if hee would not confesse willingly, he should haue torture wherunto their honours answered, that they vsed not any spech or worde of torture to him.

You sayde, sayd *Parry*, that you would proceede with rigour against me, if I would not confesse it of my selfe.

But their honours expressely affirmed, that they vsed no such words. But I will tell thee, sayd Master *Nicechamberlayne*, what we saide. I spake these words, If you will willingly vtter the truth of your selfe, it may do you good, and I wish you to doe so: If you will not, wee must then proceede in ordinary course to take your examination. Whereunto you answered, that you would tell the trueth of your selfe. Was not this true? which then hee peelded vnto.

Parry reprov'd
of false spea-
ches, and so by
himselſe also
confessed.

And hereunto, her Maiesties Attourney generall put *Parry* in remembraunce what speeches hee vsed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, the Queenes Maiesties Seriant at Lawe, Master *Gaudie*, and the same Attourney on Satterday y^e twentieth of February last, at y^e Tower, vpon that hee was by them then examined by order from y^e Lords: which was, that he acknowledged he was most myldely and fauourably dealt with, in all his examinations, which he also at the Barre then acknowledged to be true.

Then Master *Nicechamberlayne* sayde, that it was wonder to see the magnanymitie of her Maiestie, which after that thou haddest opened those trayterous practises in sort as thou hast layd it downe in thy confession, was neuerthelesse such, and so farre from all feare, as that shee would not so much as acquaint any one of her highnes priuie

private Counsel with it, to his knowledge, no not until after this thine enterprise discovered & made manifest. And besides that which thou hast set downe under thine owne hande, thou diddest confesse, that thou haddest prepared two Scottish Daggers, fit for such a purpose: and those being disposed away by thee, thou diddest say that another would serue thy turne. And with all, *Parry*, diddest thou not also confesse before vs howe wonderfully thou wert appauled and perplexed vpon a suddaine at the presence of her Maiestie at Hampton Court this last Sommer, saying that thou diddest thinke thou then sawest in her, the very likenes & image of king Henry the seventh: And that therewith, and vpon some speeches vsed by her Maiestie, thou diddest turne about and weepe bitterly to thy selfe: And yet diddest call to mynde that thy bowes were in heauen, thy letters and promises on earth, and that therefore thou diddest say with thy selfe, that there was no remedy but to do it: diddest thou not confesse this: the which he acknowledged.

Then saide the lord *Hunsdon*, Sayest thou now, that thou diddest neuer meane to kill the Queene: diddest thou not confesse, that when thou diddest vtter this practise of trecherie to her Maiestie, that thou diddest couer it with all the skill thou haddest, and that it was done by thee, rather to get credite and access there by, then for any regard thou haddest of her person: but in trueth thou diddest it, that thereby thou mightest haue better oportunitie to performe thy wicked enterprise. And wouldest thou haue runne into such feare as thou diddest confesse that thou wert in, when thou diddest vtter it, if thou haddest neuer meant it: what reason canst thou shewe for thy selfe: With that he cryed out in a furious maner, I neuer meant to kill her: I will lay my blood vpon Queene *Elizabeth* and you, before God and the world: and thereupon fell into a rage and euill wordes with the Queenes Maiesties Attourney generall.

Then saide the lord *Hunsdon*, This is but thy popish pride
E.iii. and

The L. of Huns-
dons speeches
conuincing
Parry manifest-
ly of his treason.

and ostentation, which thou wouldest haue to be told to thy fellowes of that faction, to make them belieue that thou diest for poperie, when thou diest for most horrible and dangerous treasons against her Maiestie, and thy whole countrey. For thy laying of thy blood, it must lye on thine owne head, as a iust reward of thy wickednesse. The lawes of the Realme most iustly condemning thee to die out of thine owne mouth, for the conspiring the destruction both of her Maiestie, and of vs all; therefore thy blood be vpon thee, neither her Maiestie, nor we at any time sought it, thy selfe hast spilt it.

Then he was asked what he coulde say, why iudgement of death ought not to be awarded against him.

Whereunto he said, he did see that he must die, because he was not settled.

What meanest thou by that, said master Vicechamberlaune. Said he, looke into your studie, and into your newe bookes, and you shall finde what I meane.

I protest (said his honour) I knowe not what thou meanest: thou doest not well to vse such darke speeches, vnlesse thou wouldest plainely vtter what thou meanest thereby. But he saide, he cared not for death, and that hee would laye his blood amongst them.

The L. chiefe
Iustices speache
to Parry.

Then spake the lord chiefe Iustice of England, being required to giue the iudgement, and saide, Parry, you haue bene much heard, and what you meane by being settled, I knowe not, but I see you are so settled in poperie, that you cannot settle your selfe to be a good subiect. But touching that you should say to stay iudgement from being giuen against you, your speeches must be of one of these kindes, either to proue the Inditement (which you haue confessed to be true) to be insufficient in lawe, or els to pleade somewhat touching her Maiesties mercie, why Iustice should not be done of you. All other speeches wherein you haue used great libertie, is more then by lawe you can aske. These be the matters you must looke to, what say you to them?

them whereto he said nothing.

Then said the lord chiefe Justice, *Parry*, thou hast bene before this time indicted of diuers most horrible and hatefull treasons, committed against thy most gracious Soueraigne, and native countrey: the matter most detestable, the maner most subtille and dangerous, and the occasions and meanes that led thee thereunto, most ungodly and villanous. That thou diddest intende it, it is most euident by thy selfe. The matter was the destruction of a most sacred and an anoynted Queene thy soueraigne & mystrisse, who hath shewed thee such fauour, as some thy betters haue not obtayned: yea, the ouerthrowe of thy countrey wherein thou wert borne, and of a most happie common wealth whereof thou art a member, and of such a Queene, as hath bestowed on thee the benefite of all benefites in this worlde, that is, thy life, heretofore graunted thee by her mercie when thou haddest lost it by Justice and desert. Yet thou her seruant, sworne to defende her, mentest with thy bloodie hande to haue taken away her life, that mercifully gaue thee thine when it was yeelded into her handes. This is the matter wherein thou hast offended. The maner was most subtille and dangerous beyonde all that before thee haue committed any wickednes against her Maiestie: For thou making shewe as if thou wouldest simplie haue vttered for her safetie the euill that others had contriued, diddest but seeke thereby credite & accesse, that thou mightest take the apter opportunitie for her destruction. And for the occasions and meanes that drew thee on, they were most ungodly and villanous, As the perswasions of the Pope, of Papists and Popish bookes. The Pope pretendeth that hee is a pastor, when as in truth hee is farre from feeding of the flocke of Christ, but rather as a wolfe seeketh but to feede on and to sucke out the blood of true Christians, and as he were thirsteth after the blood of our most gracious and Christian Queene. And these Papists and Popish bookes, while they pretende to set forth diuinitie, they doe in deed

most vngodly teach and perswade that which is quite contrarie both to God and his worde. For the word teacheth obedience of subiectes towardes Princes, and forbiddeth any priuate man to kill: but they teache subiectes to disobey Princes, and that a priuate wicked person may kill. Yea, and whom: a most godly Queene, and their owne naturall and most gracious soueraigne. Let all men therefore take heede how they receiue any thing frō him, heare or reade any of their bookes, and howe they conferre with any Papists. God graunt her Maiestie, that she may know by thee, howe euer shee trust such like to come so neere her person. But see the ende, and why thou diddest it, and it will appeare to bee a most miserable, fearefull and foolish thing: For thou diddest imagine, that it was to relieue those that thou callest Catholiques, who were most likely amongst all others to haue felt the worst of it, if thy deuillish practise had taken effect. But sith thou hast bene indited of the treasons compyled in y^e inditement, and thereupon arraigned, and hast confessed thy selfe guiltie of them, the Court doth award, that thou shalt be had from hence to the place whence thou diddest come, and so drawne through the open citie of Londō vpon an hurdle to the place of execution, and there to bee hanged and let downe aliue, and thy priuie partes cutte off, and thy entrails taken out and burnt in thy sight, then thy head to be cut off, and thy body to be deuided in foure partes, and to be disposed at her Maiesties pleasure: And God haue mercie on thy soule.

The fourme of
the iudgement
against the
traytour.

Parry neuerthelesse persisted still in his rage and sonde speech, and ragingly there sayd, he there summoned Queene Elizabeth to answer for his blood before God: wherewith, the Lieutenant of the Tower was commaunded to take him from the barre: and so he did. And vpon his departure, the people stricken as it were at heart with the horrour of his intended enterpryse, ceased not, but pursued him with outcries, as, Away with the Traitor, away with him, & such like: whereupon he was conueyed to the Barge, to passe

to the Tower againe by water : and the Court was adiorned.

After which, vpon the second day of this instant March, *William Parry* was by vertue of processe in that behalfe awarded from the same Commissioners of Dyer and Terminer, deliuered by the Lieutenant of the Tower early in the morning, vnto the Sheriffes of London and Middlesex, who receiued him at the Tower hill, and thereupon, according to the iudgement, caused him there to be forthwith set on the hurdell. From whence hee was drawen thereupon through the middest of the Citie of London, vnto the place for his execution in the Pallace at Westminster : where, hauing long time of stay admitted vnto him before his execution, he most maliciously and impudently, after some other wayne discourses estloones and often deliuered in speech, that he was neuer gyltie of any intention to kill Queene Elizabeth, and so (without any request made by him to the people to pray to God for him, or prayer publicuely vsed by himselfe for ought that appeared: but such as he vsed, if he vsed any, was priuate to himselfe) he was executed according to the iudgement. And nowe for his intent, howe so euer hee pretended the contrary in words, yet by these his owne writings, confessions, letters, and many other proofes afore here expressed, it is most manifest to all persons, howe horrible his intentions and Treasons were, and how iustly he suffered for the same: and thereby greatly to be doubted, that as he had liued a long time vainely and vngodly, and like an Atheist and godlesse man, so hee continued the same course till his death to the outward sight of men.

2. Martii,
W. Parry the
traitour executed.

Here endeth the true and playne course and processe of the Treasons, arrest, arraignment, and execution of *William Parry* the Traitor.

3 An addition not vnnecessarie
for this purpose.



Draſmuchas Parry in the abundance of his proude and arroganc humour, hath often both in his confeſſion, and letters, pretended ſome great and grieuous cauſes of diſcontentment againſt her Maieſtie, and the preſent ſtate: It ſhall not bee impertinent, for better ſatiſfaction of al perſons, to ſet forth ſimplie and truely, the condition and qualitie of the man, what he was by birth and education, and in what courſe of life he had liued.

This vile and trayterous wretch was one of the younger ſonnes of a poore man, called *Harry ap David*: hee dwelled in Northwales in a litle village called *Northoppe*, in the Coſty of *Flint*: there he kept a common ale houſe, which was the beſt and greateſt ſtay of his liuing. In that houſe was this Traytour boine, his mother was the reputed daughter of one *Conway* a Prieſt, Parſon of a poore Pariſh called *Halkyn* in the ſame countie of *Flint*: his eldeſt brother dwelleth at this preſent in the ſame houſe, and there keepeth an alehouſe as his father did before him. This traytour in his childehood ſo ſoone as hee had learned a litle to write and read, was put to ſerue a poore man dwelling in *Cheſter*, named *Iohn Fiſher*, who profeſſed to haue ſome ſmall ſkill & vnderſtanding in the law. With him he continued diuers yerres, and ſerued as a Clerke, to write ſuch things, as in that trade which his maſter uſed, he was appoynted. During this time, he learned the *Engliſh* tongue, and at ſuch times of leaſure, as the poore man his maſter had no occaſion otherwiſe to
uſe

vse him, he was suffered to goe to the grammer Schole,
 where he got some litle vnderstanding in y^e Latin tongue.
 In this his childhood, he was noted by such as best knew
 him, to be of a most villanous & dangerous nature and dis-
 position. He did often runne away from his master, and
 was often taken & brought to him againe. His master, to
 correct his peruerse and frowarde conditions, did many
 times shut him as pysoner in some close place of his
 house, & many times caused him to be chayned, locked, &
 clogged, to stay his running away. Yet all was in vayne:
 for about the thirde yeere of her Maiesties raigne, for his
 last farewel to his pooze master, he ranne away from him,
 and came to London to seeke his aduentures. Hee was
 then constrained to seeke what trade he coulde to liue by,
 and to get meate and drinke for his bellie, and clothes for
 his backe. His good happe in the ende was to be entertai-
 ned in place of seruice aboue his desert, where hee staped
 not long, but shifted himselfe diuers times from seruice
 to seruice, and from one master to another. Nowe he be-
 gan to forget his olde home, his birth, his education, his
 parents, his friendes, his owne name, and what he was.
 He aspired to greater matters, he challenged the name &
 title of a great gentleman, he vanted himselfe to be of kin
 and alied to noble and worshipfull, hee left his olde name
 which he did beare, & was comonly called by in his child-
 hood, and during all the time of his aboad in the countrey,
 which was *William ap Harry* (as the maner in Wales is.)
 And because he would seeme to be in deede the man which
 he pretended, hee tooke vpon him the name of *Parry*, be-
 ing the surname of diuers gentlemen of great worship, and
 hauour. And because his mothers name by her father a
 simple priest, was *Conway*: He pretended kinred to the fa-
 milie of *Sir Iohn Conway*, & so therby made himselfe of kin
 to *Edmund Neuil*. Being thus set forth with his new name
 and newe title of gentleman, and commended by some of
 his good fauourers, he matched himselfe in mariage with

a widowe in Southwales, who brought him some reasonable portion of wealth. She liued with him but a short time, and the wealth he had with her lasted not long: it was soone consumed with his dissolute and wastfull maner of life. He was then driuen to his wonted shifts, his creditors were many, the debt which he owed, great, he had nothing wherewith to make payment, he was continually pursued by Serieants and Officers to arrest him, he did often by sleightes and shiftes escape from them. In this his needy and pooze estate, he sought to repaire himselfe againe by a newe match in mariage with another widowe, which before was the wife of one Richard Heywood. This matter was so earnestly followed by himselfe, and so effectually commended by his friends and fauourers, that the silly woman yeelded to take him to husband: a match in euery respect very vnequall and vnfit: her wealth and peerey liue-
lihood was very great, his pooze and base estate worse then nothing, he very pong, she of such age, as for peeres she might haue bene his mother. When hee had thus possessed himselfe of his newe wiues wealth, he omitted nothing that might serue for a prodigall, dissolute, and most vngodly course of life. His ryot and excesse was vnmeasurable, hee did most wickedly defloure his wiues owne daughter, and sundry wayes pitifully abuse the olde mother: He caried himselfe for his outwarde port and countenance (so long as his olde wiues bagges lasted) in such sort, as might well haue suffised for a man of very good hauiour and degree. But this lasted not long, his proude heart and wastfull hande had soone powred out olde Heywoods wealth. He then fell againe to his wonted shiftes, borrowed where he could finde any to lend, and ingaged his credit so farre as any would trust him. Amongst others, he became greatly indebted to *Hugh Hare*, the gentleman before named. Who after long forbearing of his money, sought to recouer it by ordinarie meanes of Lawe. For this cause *Parry* conceined great displeasure against him,
which

which hee pursued with all malice, euen to the seeking of his life. In this murtherous intent, hee came in the night time to *M. Hares* chamber in the Temple, broke open the doore, assaulted him, and wounded him grievously, and so left him in great danger of life. For this offence he was apprehended, committed to Newgate, indicted of burglarie, arraigned, and founde guiltie by a very substanciall Iurie, and condemned to be hanged, as the Law in that case requireth. He standing thus conuicted, her Maiestie of her most gracious clemencie, and pitifull disposition, tooke compassion vpon him, pardoned his offence, and gaue him his life, which by the Lawe and due course of Justice hee ought then to haue lost. After this hee taried not long, but pretending some causes of discontentment, departed the Realme, and trauelled beyonde the seas. Howe hee demeaned himselfe there from time to time, and with whom he conuersed, is partly in his owne confession touched before. This is the man, this is his race, which hee feared should be spotted if he miscaried in the execution of his traiterous enterpryse, this hath bene the course of his life, these are the great causes of his discontentment.

Party condemned for burglarie, pardoned of the Queene,

And whereas at his arraignment and execution, hee pretended great care of the disobedient popish subiectes of this Realme, whom he called Catholiques, and in very insolent sort seemed to glory greatly in the profession of his pretended Catholique religion: The whole course and action of his life sheweth plainely, how prophanely and irreligiously he did alwayes beare himselfe. He vaunted, that for these two and twentie yeeres past he had bene a Catholique, and during all that time neuer receiued the Communion: yet before he traueyled beyond the Seas, at three seuerall times within the compasse of those two and twentie yeeres, he did voluntarily take the othe of obedience to the Queenes Maiestie, set downe in y^e Statute made in the first yere of her highnesse reigne, by which, amongst other things, he did testifie and declare in his conscience, that no

forraigne prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to haue any iurisdiction, power, preeminence, or authoritie, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realme, and therefore did vtterly renounce and forsake all foraine iurisdiccions, powers, and authorities, and did promise to beare faith and true allegiance to the Queenes highnesse, her heires and lawfull successours.

With what conscience or religion, he tooke that othe so often, if he were then a Papist in deede, as thence the discouerie of his treasons he pretended, let his best friends the Papists themselves iudge. But perhaps it may be saide, that he repented those his offences past: that since those three othes so taken by him, he was wisely reconciled to the Pope, and so his conscience cleared, and he become a newe man, and (which is moze) that in the time of his last trauel, he cast away all his former lewde maners: that he changed his degree and habite, and bought or begged the graue title of a Doctor of lawe, for which hee was well qualified with a litle grammer schoole latine: that he had plenary indulgence, and remission of all his sinnes, in consideration of his vndertaking of so holy an enterprise as to kill Queene Elizabeth, a sacred anoynted Queene, his natural and Soueraigne Ladie: that he promised to the Pope, and vowed to God to perfourme it: that he confirmed the same by receiuing the Sacrament at the Iesuites, at one Altar with his two beauprecers, the Cardinales of Vandosme and Narbone: and that since his last returne into England, he did take his othe vpon the Bible to execute it. These reasons may seeme to beare some weight in deede amongst his friends the Iesuites, and other Papistes of state, who haue speciall skill in matters of such importance.

But nowe lately in the beginning of this Parliament in Nouember last, hee did elsowes solemnely in publique place take the othe before mentioned, of obedience to her Maiestie. Howe that may stande with his reconciliations
to

to the Pope, and with his promises, bowes, and othe to kill the Queene, it is a thing can hardly bee warranted, vnlesse it bee by some speciall priuiledge of the Popes omnipotencie.

But let him haue the glorie hee desired, to liue and die a Papist. Hee deserued it, it is fit for him, his death was correspondent to the course of his life, which was disloyall, periured, and traiterous towards her Maiestie, and false and perfidious towards the Pope himselfe, and his Catholiques, if they will beleue his solempne protestations which he made at his arraignment and execution, that he neuer ment nor intended any hurt to her Highnes person. For if that be true, where are then his bowes which he said were in heauen, his letters & promises vpon earth? Why hath he stollen out of the Popes shoppe so large an Indulgence and plenarie remission of all his sinnes, and meant to perfourme nothing that hee promised? Why was his deuotion and zeale so highly commended? Why was hee so specially prayed for and remembred at the Altar? All these great fauours were then bestowed vpon him without cause or desert: for hee deceiued the Pope, he deceiued the Cardinals, and Iesuites, with a false semblance, and pretence to do that thing which he neuer meant.

But the matter is cleare, the conspiracie, and his traiterous intent is too plaine and euident: it is the Lorde that reuealed it in time, and preuented their malice: there lacked no wil, or readinesse in him to execute that horrible fact. It is the Lorde that hath preserved her Maiestie from all the wicked practises and conspiracies of that hellish rable:

it is hee that hath most graciously deliuered her
from the hands of this traiterous miscre-
ant. The Lord is her onely de-
fence in whome shee hath
alwayes trusted.

The



The Printer to the *Reader.*



WHEN I had taken in hande, and beganne the printing of this treatise or declaration aforesaide, a gentleman of good vnderstanding and learning, came to me, and being made acquainted by mee with the former treatise, hee saide, that hee had by conference with diuers that were at the arraignment of this traytor, where also he himselfe was present, collected together the whole proceeding against him, and had also attained to the viewe of all his cōfessions, his letters, and other writings there published against him: by all which, hee had gathered into a shorte Treatise most manifest proofes of the horrible treason intended by the Traytor against her Maiestie.

And although the former treatise doeth at length manifestly declare the same, yet I required this Gentleman my friende, to graunt mee the copying of his collections, which hee was willing to doe: And so I haue bene bolde, for the more ample satisfaction of euery reader, to adde the same hereunto. Wherein also (gentle Reader) thou shalt finde inserted these Figures, 1. 2. 3. 4. &c. till 13. And the like in the Traitors owne Confession, by which is noted the principall pointes of the drift of this most horrible
Treason.
(:.)

A fewe

A few observations gathered out

of the very wordes and writings of *William Parry* the traytour, applied to proue his trayterous coniuration, with a resolute intent, imagination, purpose, and obstinate determination to haue killed her Maiestie, our most gracious soueraigne: whome the Lorde hath saued, and euer may he saue by his mercy.



This *W. Parry* the traytor, 1. confesseth to haue conceived the treason at *Venice*, by conference with *Ben. Palmio*, of whom he still thinketh so well, as he can not but speake of him with reuerent mention, whereas, if he had neuer thought, or did nowe forgerhinke the Treason, hee

would rather curse the time that euer hee met with such a bloody and treacherous ghostly father. Well, this graue and learned *Frier Palmio* (saith he) made the matter cleare in religion & conscience, and commended the Traytours deuotion. This treason *Parry* so apprehended, as he wrote presently to the Pope, presenting the seruice. 2 Returned to Paris, hee conferred with *Morgan*, vowed to performe it for restitution of England, &c. 3 Being dissuaded (as the credible man writeth) by *Wats*, he replied that he was gone so farre, as he could not go backe, but promised faithfully to performe the enterprise, if y^e Pope would vpon his offers and letters allowe it, and graunt remission, &c. Where this by the way is to be noted, that if the opinions of these English Priests (as he will needes make vs belieue) were differing from the Pope, and our English Iesuites, varying from Iesuite *Palmio* and other beyond sea Iesuites, in the question of murdering a Prince: some of them at least would haue giuen loyall intelligence

G. i.

of

of such a treason conceived & nourished in that man, who had made so many priuile both beyonde and on this side the sea, and coulde not be dissuaded from his purpose, but euer departed with a resolution contrary to these colde dissuaders. It were no good pollicie to trust this popish Traytour, but rather to suspect all Pope-created Priestes to be of the same mind with their supreme head, and all English Iesuites to consent with forreyne Iesuites their fellowe members. They be all of one order and bowe, they haue one superiour, and if they had detested this fact in deede, some of them, seeing the wretch to persist, must needes haue betrayed it, & not to suffer him to go on headlong in such a sinne, leauing her royal person to the will and malice (as much as in them lay) of a murdering Ruffian. But to proue his intent with continuance & growing of the same,

4 againe he writeth letters to the Pope, in Ianu. 1584. by that account, tooke aduise vpon them in confession of *An. Codreto*, was comended, againe confessed, tooke the Sacrament (verely *cruentum sacramentum, & sacrificium cruoris*) at the Iesuites, at one altar, with the Cardinales of *Vandosmi* and of *Narbone*. Hereof he had certificate to the Pope, which he sent enclosed in his letters to his Holinesse, to leade him to absolue him, which he required in consideration of so great an enterprise vndertaken without reward.

5 The letter and certificat he read to *Ragazzoni*, and left with him to be sent to the Pope, who wished him good speede, promising he should be remembred at the altar.

6 He doubreth, least if *Morgan* died, and he miscaried in the execution (as he did, God be thanked, and choked in the halter, notwithstanding their remembrance at the altar) and his intent neuer truely discovered, that is to say, that he did it for the Catholikes, it might be a spot in his race. Marke here the very worde intent in his owne confession.

7 *Morgan* assureth him, that the lord *Fernehurst* should go into Scotlād, & be ready to enter vpo the first newes of our Queenes fall, Thus much for his intent beyonde

beyonde Sea, and befoze his coniuration discovered.

Upon his arriuall in England, he wrote to Court, that he had a speciall seruice of discouerie to the Queene: but with what intent, let his owne words speake, 8 more to prepare accesse and credite, then for any care had of her person. Admitted to her gracious audience, he discovered the coniuration, yet in what maner: let him selfe say, euen couered with all the skill he had. This intent was with deepe Treason: for as he sayth, so he did, he disclosed onely so much as hee thought good and necessary to grounde in her highnesse a setled confidence towards him, whereby he might effect his trayterous intent with better oportunitie, and his owne safetie. He bewayed himselfe so farre as he might couer his chiefe drift, many principall things concealed, nothing of lord *Fernehurst* with his Scottish forces, &c. 9 Receiuing from the Pope himselfe commendation and allowance of his enterpryse, of encouragement & plenarie indulgence by no manner meanes, when *Cardinal di Como*, though he shewed the letter to *Dailelle*, not for any care of her person, but for his better accesse and credit, as the rest, yet let his owne wordes tell what his intent was at the very receiuing and shewing the same letter: Forsooth (saith he) this letter confirmed his resolution to kill the Queene, making it cleere in his conscience as a thing lawfull and meritorious.

Now is his intent growen a resolution, not doubtful, but cleare in conscience, not alone lawfull, but meritorious, *Papa dixit*, a Cardinall is *Nuncio*: What other thing is this, then for y^e Pope & his Cardinals, like another *Antoninus Commodus*, to make one *Interficarios* & *gladiatores*? The deuill enforcing this traytours heart to execute his intent, 10 he was troubled looking vpon the Queene, and remembring her excellencies, yet he saw no remedie, his vowes were in heauen, his letters and promises on earth. Wea, he stroue to cloze his eyes at these excellencies, and obstinated his heart by seeking reasons to quene the all

sparkes of humanitie & allegiance arising in his thoughtes.
 For thus reasoneth he against his conscience, Why shouldst
 thou care for her: what hath she done for thee: hast thou not
 spent tenne thousand markes, &c. What more deuillish in-
 tent coulde possesse a traytour, then to labour to suppress a
 final remaine of conscience abhorring to kill so excellent a
 personage, which God stirred vp in his thoughtes to his
 iustler condēnation: 11 *D. Allens* booke redoubled his
 former conceites, euery word was a warrant to a prepa-
 red mind. See how the smooth words of that Catholique
 booke are enterpreted and conceiued. One spirite occupi-
 eth the Catholique reader with the Catholique writer, and
 therefore can best expound the writers sence in his readers
 mouth, euen to bee a booke fraught with emphaticall spea-
 ches of energeticall perswasion to kill and depose her Ma-
 iestie, and per doeth the hypocrite writer, that traitour Ca-
 tholique, dissemble and protest otherwise. 12 *Parry* suf-
 fering repulse in a suite for *S. Katherins*, communeth with
M. Neuill, recommendeth the enterprize as honourable
 and profitable to the Catholique common weale. Being
 preiudiced in opinion of *Allens* booke (as before) hee com-
 mendeth it, and deliuereth it to *Neuill*, thereby to worke
 the same vile intent in him which it had already confirmed
 in himselfe. He tooke nowe an other othe vpon the Bible,
 after the maner of a Protestant, to pursue the enterprize, and
 meant (he saith) to perforce it, so farre forth as the place
 and maner of doing was appointed. This second coniura-
 tion he neuer betrayed in sixe moneths, till accused by *Ne-
 uill*, and then at first denied it. 13 Finally to declare his
 height of malice, hee saith, if the Queene had preferred
 him neuer so greatly, yet must this bloodie enterprize
 haue holden, except shee had relieved the Catholiques.
 Was this no intent, which neither benefite nor bountie
 coulde stay: which neither feare of God, nor reuerence of
 excellencie coulde repell: which neither dread of punish-
 ment, nor tract of time could remooue: Did he conceiue it,
 conferre

conferre and aduise of it, bowe himselfe to the execrable seruice, present & offer it, harden his heart against others dissuasions, beate backe contrarie motions of his owne conscience, goe so farre as hee coulde not goe backe, promise it faithfully, receiue a Church Sacrament thereupon, make certificat thereof, propound himselfe the ende and reason of his intent, discourse vpon the contingent sequele, preuenting the spot of his race, receiue letters of allowance, commendation, encouragement, and absolution, could he bowe in heauen, and promise on earth, coulde hee doe all this in a thing which he meant not? Could he resolute and confirme his resolution of a thing which he intended not, yea, coulde hee intende and meane (for all these be his owne wordes) that which he neuer meant nor intended? could he redouble his conceits, and haue a prepared minde for that hee intended not? would such a craftie traitour practise with others by perswasive speech, and trayterous booke, in such a matter, as the onely broching thereof must capitally endamage his kinsman and friende, and withall lay his owne head in his friendes hand? and yet notwithstanding, either he ment this treasō, either els he litle loued his friend, to tempt him so dangerously, whom yet, he saith, hee loued so, as to suffer his finger in his dish, and his hand in his purse. But, which is aboue all, would any man sweare againe on the Bible, appoint time and place, conceale it with as much perill as if hee had done it, would hee denie it, would so ambitious a man discontent himselfe with all preferment, for that chieuing of that which hee meant not? was this mischieuous course begunne and continued, a long time, at home and abroad, in many kingdomes, communicated with many persons, of severall nation and qualitie, as Pope, Cardinall, Nuntio, Frier, Priest, Kings Secretarie and Ambassadors, all this while not meant? Was it frankly and voluntarily confessed meane, finally, recorded by pleading guiltie in maner and forme with all circumstance, and yet could hee dye an innocent for intent? All
this

this falling vpon no simple man, but vpon one, not nowe the first time holding vp his hande at barre, and vpon a Doctour of lawe, the very hooide whereof is able to giue a man moze iudgement, then to slip without light in all these things. I knowe not howe he may be excused, without strong suspicion of the excuser. And yf a Prince may not iudge a wicked seruant out of his owne mouth, nor determine an offence by two or threer mouthes, it were a notable world for Traitors and murderers, thus to haue all proceedings set loose, as well of our common Lawes, which condemne vpon all euidences, as of y^e ciuill lawes, which giue capitall sentence vpon confession onely: yea, Moses wisdom is ouerreached, and Christes equitie in his Euangelicall parable against the lewde seruant not vsing his talent is eluded. All this is also ratified by voluntarie letters of his to her Maiestie apart, & to her honorable Counsell. And if any Italianate Papist, neuertheless will needes beleue this repugnancie of his last speeches, let him yet take this one note of him, whereby to consider howe credible a man he crediteth. Either Parry meant this monstrous murder according to his vowes in heauen, and swozne promises in earth, and so dyed a desperate Traitor, protesting the contrary in his last wordes vpon his soule and damnation: or els was he periured, to the foule abuse of Hope and all poperie, most execrably prophaning Gods name by promising, swearing, vowing, &c. that which he meant not. Necessarily therefore must he perish vpon periured treason, or wrecke vpon desperate deieratio. Nothing auoydes this *Dilemma*, but a Popish *Bull* of Dispensation, which if he had, I knowe not howe Princes may not as safely suffer Woolues and Beares come to their presence, as such Papists. And very like it is that Parry had a speciall *Bull*, either els was it comprehended in his Indulgence, that hee might take othes contrary to his Catholique conscience, as he did the othe of Supremacy in beginning of the last Parliament.

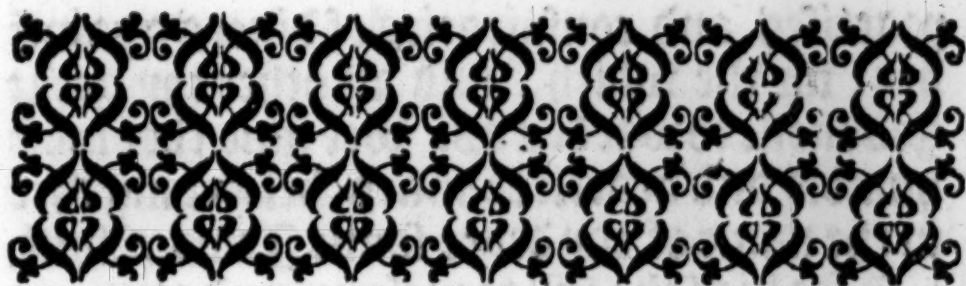
Which

Which, if his coniurators had not bin prisy with what
 intencion he did sweare, he neuer durst haue taken it, least
 they should haue nowe bewrayed him as a man swoyne a-
 gainst the Pope, therefore not to be trusted. But the
 trueth is, this Papist *Parry* was both a Tray-
 tor, and a manifoldly periured
 Traitor, &c.

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Cum priuilegio.





¶ A prayer for all Kings, Princes,
Countreyes and people, which doe professe
the Gospel: And especially for our soueraigne
Lady Queene Elizabeth, vsed in her Maie-
sties Chappell, and meete to bee vsed of all
persons within her Maiesties Dominions.



Lord God of hostes, most
louing and mercifull fa-
ther, whose power no cre-
ature is able to resist, who
of thy great goodnesse
hast promised to graunt
the petitions of such as
aske in thy sonnes name:
we most humbly beseech thee to saue and de-
fend all Princes, Magistrates, kingdomes,
countreyes & people, which haue receiued and
doe professe thy holy word and Gospel, and
namely this Realme of Englande, and thy
seruant Elizabeth our Queene, whome thou
hast hitherto wonderfully preserued from
manifold perils and sundry dangers, and of
late reuealed and frustrated the trayterous
M.i. practises

practises and conspiracies of diuers against
 her: for the which, and all other thy great
 goodnesse towarde vs, wee giue thee most
 humble and heartie thanks, beseeching thee
 in the name of thy deare sonne Iesus Christ,
 and for his sake, still to preserve and continue
 her vnto vs, and to giue her long life & many
 yeeres to rule ouer this lande. O heauenly
 father, the practises of our enemies, and the
 enemies of thy worde and trueth, against her
 and vs, are manifest and known vnto thee.
 Turne them, O Lord, if it be thy blessed will,
 or ouerthrowe and confounde them for thy
 names sake: suffer them not to preuaile: take
 them, O Lord, in their craftie wiliness that
 they haue inuented, and let them fall into the
 pit which they haue digged for others. Per-
 mitte them not vngodly to triumph ouer vs:
 discomfort them, discomfort them, O Lord,
 which trust in their owne multitude, and
 please themselves in their subtil deuices, and
 wicked conspiracies. O louing father, wee
 haue not deserved the least of these thy mer-
 cies which we craue: for we haue sinned and
 grievously offended thee, we are not worthy
 to bee called thy sonnes: we haue not bene so
 thankfull vnto thee as we shoulde, for thy
 unspeakeable benefits powred vpon vs: we
 haue abused this long time of peace and prof-
 peritie: we haue not obeyed thy worde: we
 haue had it in mouth, but not in heart: in
 outward

outward appearance, but not in deede: wee haue lined carelesly: Wee haue not knowen the time of our visitation: we haue deserued vtter destruction. But thou, O Lorde, art mercifull, and ready to forgiue. Therefore wee come to thy throne of grace, confessing and acknowledging thee to be our onely refuge in all times of perill and daunger: and by the meanes of thy Sonne wee most heartily pray thee to forgiue vs our vnthankfulness, disobedience, hypocrisie & all other our sinnes, to turne from vs thy heauie wrath and displeasure, which wee haue iustly deserued, and to turne our hearts truely vnto thee, that dayly we may encrease in all goodnesse, and continually more and more feare thy holy name: so shall we glorifie thy name, and sing vnto thee in Psalmes and Hymnes, and spirituall songs: and thy enemies and ours, shall knowe themselves to be but men, and not able by any meanes to withstande thee, nor to hurt those whome thou hast receiued into thy protection and defence. Graunt these thinges, O Lorde of power, and Father of mercy, for thy Christes sake, to whome with thee and thy holy spirite, bee all honour and glory for euer and euer. Amen.

H.ii.

¶ A prayer



¶ A prayer and thankesgiuing for
the Queene, vsed of all the Knights and Bur-
gesses in the High Court of Parliament, and
very requisite to bee vsed and continued of
all her Maiesties louing subiectes.



Almightie and most mercifull
God, which dost pitch thy tents
round about thy people, to deli-
uer them from the handes of
their enemies, we thy humble
seruants which haue euer of olde seene thy
saluation, doe fall downe and prostrate our
selues with praise and thankesgiuing to thy
glorious name, who hast in thy tender mer-
cies from time to time saued and defended
thy seruant Elizabeth our most gracious
Queene, not only from the hands of strange
childzen, but also of late reuealed and made
frustrate his bloody & most barbarous trea-
son, who being her natural subiect, most un-
naturally violating thy diuine ordinance,
hath secretly sought to shed her blood, to the
great disquiet of thy Church, and vtter dis-
comfort of our soules: his snare is hewen
in pieces, but vpon thy seruant doeth the
crowne flourish. The wicked and bloodthirstie
men

men thinke to deuoure Jacob; and to lay waste his dwelling place: But thou, (O God) which rulest in Jacob, and vnto the endes of the worlde, doest dayly teach vs still to trust in thee for all thy great mercies, and not to forget thy mercifull kindnes shewed to her, that feareth thy name. O Lorde wee confesse to thy glory & praise, that thou only hast saued vs from destruction, because thou hast not giuen her ouer for a pray to the wicked: her soule is deliuered, & wee are escaped. Heare vs now we pray thee, (O most mercifull father) and continue forth thy louing kindnesse towards thy seruant, and euermore to thy glorie and our comfort, keepe her in health, with long life, and prosperitie, whose rest and only refuge is in thee, O God of her saluation. Preserue her, as thou art wont, preserue her from the snare of the enemy, from the gathering together of the froward, from the insurrection of wicked doers, and from all the traiterous conspiracies of those which priuily lay waite for her life. Grant this, O heauely father, for Iesus Christs sake, our onely mediatur and aduocate; Amen.

Io.Th.

¶ A prayer



✠ A Prayer vsed in the Parliament onely.



Mercifull God and Father, forasmuch as no counsell can stande, nor any can prosper, but onely such as are humbly gathered in thy name, to feele the sweete taste of thy holy spirite, we gladly acknowledge, that by thy fauour standeth the peaceable protection of our Queene and Realme, and likewise this fauorable libertie graunted vnto vs at this time to make our meeting together: Which thy bountifull goodnes we most thankfully acknowledging, Doe withall earnestly pray thy diuine Maiestie so to incline our hearts, as our counsels may be subiect in true obedience to thy holy worde and will. And since it hath pleased thee to gouerne this Realme by ordinary assembling the thre estates of the same: our humble prayer is, that thou wilt graffe in vs good mindes to conceiue, free libertie to speake, and on all sides a ready and quiet consent to such wholesome lawes & Statutes, as may declare vs to be thy people, and this
Realme

Realme to be prosperously ruled by thy good
 guyding and Defence : so that we & our poste-
 ritie may with chearefull hearts wayte for
 thy appearance in iudgement, that art onely
 able to present vs faultlesse before God our
 heauenly Father : to whome with thee
 our Sauour Christ, and the holy
 Spirit, bee all glory both
 nowe and euer.
 Amen.

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